

Jasper Weekly Courier.

VOL. 34.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1892.

NO. 40.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER, INDIANA, BY
Clement Doane.
OFFICE.—In Courier Building on
West Sixth Street.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per Year, \$2 Numbers, Postpaid, \$1.50
Shorter time in proportion.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For legal advertisements legal rates;
10 lines \$1.00 for first insertion; 50c
each subsequent insertion.
For yearly advertisements liberal con-
sideration will be made to regular ad-
vertisers.

COMMERCIAL AND JOB WORK
Of all kinds promptly and neatly
executed at LIBERAL PRICES.
We invite inspection and business.

B. B. Brannock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Jackson
Street, opposite Indiana Hotel.
A. P. Calls promptly answered, day or
night.
Dec. 18, 1892.

BRETZ & COX,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Du-
bois and adjoining counties.
Office: East of Court House.
Feb. 18, 1892.

W. A. Traylor, W. B. Hunter,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Du-
bois and adjoining counties.
Office: East of Court House.
April 22, 1892.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
Attorney at Law,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Du-
bois and adjoining counties.
Office: East of Court House.
Jan. 9, 1892.

J. B. SLATER,
Real Estate Agent,
IRELAND, IND.

Has some special bargains to offer. He has a large
lot of land and town property, including farms in
towns from 40 to 200 acres, both improved and un-
improved, and in prices ranging from \$15 to \$50 per
acre, situated in Pike, Davison and DuBois counties.
Jan. 15, 1892—5

Dentistry!

Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
Resident Dentist,
HUNTINGBURG, - IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any
work in the dental line, and promises to give his
best attention. Gold plate work especially solicited,
and all work warranted.
April 18, 1892.

New Brick Yard!

Brick for Sale!

THE undersigned wishes to inform
the public that he has opened up his
Brick Yard, at the north side of Jasper,
and will make more brick this year than
in any previous one. He will make
favorable terms on House Patterns.

JOHN GEIER, JR.
April 22, 1892.

BRICK FOR SALE!

M. HOCHGESANG & SON,
An new prepared to fill all orders for Brick. They
make all their brick by machine, at their
Brick Yard on the Troy Road, and have
THE BEST MADE.

Particular attention will be given to FULL
PATENT, and special terms on large orders.
We will also construct for Buildings and furnish all
Materials.

Give us a Call.

M. HOCHGESANG & SON.
June 18, 1892.

Subscribe for

THE

Jasper Weekly Courier.

The advocate of Free Education; Free
College of Silver; Lower Taxation;
Equal Rights for All; Special Privileges
for None.

Educational Column!

DUBOIS COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Notes: Order, Organization, Occupation.

BY GEORGE E. WILSON, COUNTY SUP'T.

Through the kindness of the editor
this column is set apart for school pur-
poses, and the articles published below
are compiled or written at the county
superintendent's office, for the advance-
ment of the schools.]

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

JASPER, AUG. 15-19.

Seven Times One.

There's no dew left on the daisies and
clover,
There's no rain left in heaven,
I've said my "seven times" over and over,
Seven times one are seven.

I am old! so old I can write a letter;
My birthday lessons are done;
The lamb plays always, they know no
better,
They are only one times one.

O moon! in the night I have seen you
sailing,
And shining so round and low:
You were bright! ah, bright, but your
light is failing;
You are nothing now but a bow.

You moon, have you done something
wrong in heaven?
That God has hidden your face?
I hope, if you have, you will soon be
forgiven,
And shine again your place.

O velvet bed! you're a dusty fellow,
You've powdered your legs with gold,
O brave marsh Mary-buds, rich and
yellow!
Give me your money to hold.

O columbine! open your folded wrapper
Where two twin turtle-doves dwell;
O cuckoo-pit! tell me the purple clapper
That hangs in your clear, green bell.

And show your nest, with the young
ones in it—
I will not steal them away.
I am old! you may trust me, linen,
linen,
I am seven times one to-day."

In the best schools teachers do not
permit the following:

Pupils leaving the school grounds.
Pupils not coming in promptly when
school is called.

Pupils playing when excused from
the school room, or sent after water.
Pupils sent after water each time the
school is called.

Pupils jumping, squealing or whist-
ling when excused for intermissions.
Pupils marking or tearing their books.
Pupils snapping their fingers for per-
mission.

Pupils in different parts of the room
speaking out promiscuously.
One member of a class offering cor-
rections or suggestions while another is
reciting.

Teachers standing with backs to the
school while hearing recitations.
Pupils going to teachers for the solu-
tion of problems, for the pronunciation
of words, or with questions, while the
class is reciting.

Pupils sitting in the same seat in order
to assist each other.
Pupils assisting each other in recita-
tion or at the board.

It is now generally conceded by edu-
cators that elementary instruction in
penmanship is most important as laying
a foundation for efficiency in further in-
struction, and for ultimate success. The
value of a good handwriting is so gen-
erally recognized, that it seems almost
superfluous to discuss it. The education
of no person should be regarded as com-
plete until he or she is able to write a
good plain hand.

The Commissioner of Education says:
"Women, I think, as a rule, succeed bet-
ter than men in getting work out of pu-
pils of all kinds, the intellectual training
which they give is therefore better, up to
a certain point, than that given by
men. They also maintain better disci-
pline and order than men, and with less
corporal punishment. But there is a
drawback to the intellectual training
and discipline of the women in the fact
that their training is more like that of
the family and less like that of the State.
It is evident that the child needs both
of these kinds of training, and he should
have instructions from male as well as
female teachers."

"The every-day care and duties which
men call drudgery, are the weights and
counterpoises of the clock of time, giv-
ing its pendulum a true vibration and
its hands a regular motion."

Memory Gems.

Be not simply good—be good for
something.—Thoreau.

The line of life is a ragged diagonal
between duty and desire.—Alger.

Faithfulness is little things: it is one for
heroism when the great trials come.—L. M. Alcott.

The way to fame is like the way to
heaven, through much tribulation.—

Stevens.

We have nothing to do with our past
but to get a future out of it.—Phillip
Brooks.

The secret of success is to be ready
when your opportunity comes.—Ben-
son.

B. O. T. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

Who is Responsible?

[An essay read at Hillsboro public
meeting, by one of their honorary mem-
bers, June 3, 1892.]

As I look around and see the dens of
iniquity, the saloons, blighted the hopes
of the friends of virtue and right of hon-
or and integrity, of temperance and so-
briety, I can't help asking myself "who
is responsible?" The lawyers, repre-
sentatives both State and national, and
the senators all say they are not respon-
sible for the present state of affairs. Who
then will be held responsible in the
day of judgment for the sin and crime,
the drunkenness and debauchery caused
by this infernal traffic? Will not God
hold all responsible who have anything to
do with this infamous traffic, that is
who votes for it, or by tacitly yielding
the point of controversy and compro-
mising with the devil by staying at
home and acting the part of a coward?
Will not God hold the leaders of his
church doubly responsible for the way in
which they cast their ballot? Many
doubtless will say that they are not re-
sponsible for what their brother does?
Who said that you were? But my
friends you are responsible for your own
acts, and if you are a man of any judg-
ment having a good use of your five
senses you can but know your duty. To
whom is a man who professes to be a
Christian responsible, to his God or to
his party? Then if so, how can you
stay in either of the whisky-cooked
and rum-debauched parties? Why not
come and cast your lot with a party
whose platform acknowledges God as
being supreme, and is in favor of ap-
proving the saloon as the worst evil?
Here comes a weak brother who says:
"Oh, if you were strong enough to carry
the day I would be ready to join and
help on the right principle, but I can't
stand the jeers and scoffs of my old
party friends." My weak brother I
can't find words that will express my
contempt for such cowardice. Here
you have acknowledged that you know
your duty but have not the courage to
withstand the jeers and scoffs from a
few whiskyites. God has condemned
you already for saying: "Woe unto him
who putteth the cup to his neighbor's
lips." You said you knew that we were
right, then, if we are right the two old
parties are wrong, for there are but two
sides to any moral question; then, being
in the wrong will not God hold you re-
sponsible at the judgment bar? Know-
ing that you are guilty, can you have the
impudence to plead and try to escape
your just condemnation by saying that
you are not responsible. My friend, if
you are not guilty, if you are not respon-
sible, who is?

Does License Regulate.

That is the claim by its friends. But
how, where, and to what extent. The
great argument against prohibition is
that it don't prohibit, and secondly that
you can't execute it. Have you ever
thought that not a single provision of the
license law, save one, is obeyed.

Where is the saloon keeper who don't
sell to minors, to drunks, to persons
bordering on intoxication, or on the
Sabbath? Where is there a saloon that
can be called orderly, or where there is
not more or less gambling with cards,
dice, or some other device? The only
provision of the law that is obeyed is the
payment of the license. Every other
provision of the license law is a dead let-
ter. Talk about regulation, you know
there is practically no regulation what-
ever.

What about the execution of the li-
cense law? You know it is not exe-
cuted. Nobody pretends that it is.
Suppose you enter complaint. You'll
be boycotted, your buildings will be in
danger of being burned, your life will
be in peril. Then how about convic-
tion? You know the difficulty of se-
curing it, even with the most convincing
testimony. Our license laws are more
difficult to execute than prohibition.

Here is the serious fact. We have a
class of men engaged in the liquor traf-
fic who will not obey any law that re-
gulates, restricts, or tends in any measure
to prohibit their business. And this is
the class of men whose patronage both
the old parties desire, whose votes are
sought after. This is the class of men
who dictate to the old parties the plat-
forms they shall have, and to legislators
the kind of laws they shall pass. This
is the greatest peril of our American
liberties.—Ex.

The brewers of New York use about
one and one-half million gallons of wa-
ter a day, which they get from the city
at a mere nominal price. They mix it
with a little alcohol and a few other in-
gredients, call it beer, and sell it at three
and five cents a glass. The million and
a half gallons will bring them about a
million dollars a day. Profitable busi-
ness, isn't it?

It is not so much a question whether
a man should drink rum or not, nor
whether liquor selling is right or wrong,
but a question of saving the nation from
the rum power. The fearful increase in
liquor drinking, crime, pauperism and
destitution, ought to awaken every man
and woman to the alarming situation.

We shall not move one inch. The
man who votes the Republican or
Democratic ticket votes for the rum
traffic!

HARRISON GOT THERE

HIS RUNNING MATE THE

ENEMY OF ORGANIZED LABOR

WHITE LAW REID.

A Speech by the President.

On Friday last the Republican con-
vention nominated Harrison as the
choice of that party by a vote of 835-1-6
for him, to 183-1-6 for Blaine, 4 for T. B.
Reed, 182 for McKinley, and one dele-
gate with 2-3 of a vote absent. As it
looked 434 to nominate, it will be seen
that Harrison had the round majority of
83, being a fair and flattering endorse-
ment of his administration by his
party.

White Law Reid, the long-time editor
of the New York Tribune, was unani-
mously nominated for Vice-President.
The Tribune is a great paper—this being
the second editor it is nominated for a
national office—Horace Greeley by the
Democrats for President, and now Reid.
The latter has been known for years as
the open opponent of organized labor,
and will meet a bitter opposition on that
account. He has never filled any office
but that of Minister to France, the duties
of which he discharged creditably.
Should he be elected he will have hard
work to become familiar with the du-
ties of presiding officer of the U. S.
Senate.

A kiss given by Miss Jeanette Halford
as she flung her arms about President
Harrison's neck at 5:13 o'clock Friday
afternoon announced to him that he had
been renominated by the Minneapolis
Republican convention for President.

The President was in his office across
the hall from the telegraph room, where
the bulletins were being received by an
enthusiastic crowd, composed of cabinet
officers, generals in the United States
army, newspaper men and women, at-
tachés of the Executive Mansion and
colored servants. Miss Halford rushed
across the hall and saluted the Presi-
dent, as she had done four years ago at
Indianapolis, when he first received the
nomination. The President was sur-
rounded by Secretaries Tracy, Noble and
Rusk, and by Mrs. McKee, Russell Har-
rison, Mrs. Lieutenant Parker, Lieuten-
ant Parker, and other members of his
private family.

It was a memorable scene, and only
one face was missing to complete the
picture—that of Mrs. Harrison, who lay
upon a sick bed less than one hundred
feet away, anxious, no doubt, but as yet
unconscious of the extreme anxiety of
the past few days had been dissipated,
and that her husband, Benjamin Harri-
son, had been selected to lead the Re-
publican party in the coming campaign
for the presidency.

In a moment Mrs. McKee embraced
and kissed her father, Russell Harrison
congratulated him. Mrs. Parker in her
exuberance kissed him also, and all the
cabinet officers in the Executive Man-
sion rushed to the President's side and
heartily congratulated him.

They were followed by Mr. Halford
and probably two dozen newspaper men
who had been in the telegraph room for
an hour previous hearing the news as it
came from the wire. He shook hands
with them and had some pleasant re-
marks to make to the many warm greet-
ings that he received. In an informal
way the whole party exchanged con-
gratulations.

The President seemed to be the cool-
est person present. He did not in the
least betray any emotion, but stood be-
hind his desk with Mrs. McKee at his
side, receiving with evident satisfaction
the many kind compliments showered
upon him.

When after some ten minutes informal
talk, the President responded to a uni-
versal request from the newspaper men
present, and said:

"Well, gentlemen, I have had a good
deal of intercourse with newspaper men.
It has been mostly at arms length, ex-
cept on a few occasions of this kind, and
yet some of you know that, while I am
very averse to interviews, my door has
always been open to a friendly call from
any of you, and any information about
public business has been at your dis-
posal."

And I can only say with reference to
this event that has brought you here,
that the first thought that fills my mind
is one of gratitude and thanks to the
great multitude of friends who have in
this way, and diverse other ways, ex-
pressed approval of my conscientious
though possibly now and then mistaken
attempts to serve the country with Re-
publican rule.

I claim no other credit than that of
having attempted, without sparing my-
self as to labor, to discharge those pub-
lic duties conscientiously. I cannot ex-
pect my Democratic friends to think I
have been on right lines always; and
yet it has been very gratifying to me to
know that many things have secured
the approval of my political opponents.
I have been filled with the thought that
this country was coming to an epoch
when the flag and those things that it
symbolizes will be upon a still higher

plane than now, and when our influence
among the powers of the earth will be
enlarged wisely and energetically.

I have a sincere love for all our peo-
ple. I exclude no section. I take into
my affection and respect all the States
and all our people. In entering upon
this campaign I shall do so with no
malice towards any one. I think I have
sometimes been suspected of being very
little of a politician from the fact that I
have never drawn, inside my party, per-
sonal lines.

I have tried to treat every one with
that respect to which their station en-
titled them, and I have never in any case
suggested, much less demanded, per-
sonal loyalty from anybody.

I have asked of all public officers a
faithful performance of their duty. I
have felt great regret that I was unable
to find a suitable place for every de-
serving friend; but I have insisted that
I did not disparage those I could not ap-
point to places. As I have had light and
strength I have tried to discharge my
duties for the public good. I thank you
for the very many evidences of your
kindness. I wish also to express my
thanks with a heart that overflows with
gratitude to the faithful body of friends
who have been so zealous in my behalf;
and, more than that, to that great body
of well-disposed, order-loving, patriotic
Americans who have always and every-
where received me kindly. [Applause.]

He stood behind his desk as he de-
livered his speech, which was entirely
off hand. As is his custom he threw
his left hand under his coat, spoke im-
promptly and slowly and with great
earnestness. He made no gestures, but
looked his small audience full in the
face and seemed to be impressed with
the fact that in addressing the newspaper
men present he was in fact talking to
that larger audience, the public of the
United States. Upon his desk was a
great mass of flowers, and the open win-
dows looked out on the green lawns of
the Executive Mansion looming up in the
background. Such was the scene that
presented itself as the President stood
delivering his speech. It was an im-
pressive scene and one that will not soon
fade from the memory of those who
were present. It was from this scene,
alive with excitement that the President
withdrew to the sick room of his wife,
where he informed her of his success and
received her warm greetings.

President Mackay, Superintendent
Montgomery, General Briget Agent
Hopkins and other railroad officials
were in Princeton last Friday looking
after the interest of the Air Line shop.
Orders were given to push the work,
and it will be done.—Evansville Cou-
rier.

Object Lessons.

Within a few days another National
Convention will assemble in Chicago,
where there will be a repetition of the
incidents and exciting episodes that
have recently been witnessed in Minne-
apolis. Differences between the two
gatherings will be wholly on questions
of principle and public policy. So far
as numbers, enthusiasm, intelligence and
character are concerned, one convention
will be as nearly as possible the coun-
terpart of the other.

These quadrennial gatherings of rep-
resentative men form the grandest as-
semblages of thought and wisdom that
the world has ever known. In no other
land is sovereignty expressed as in ours.
The governments of history have been
centered in monarchs who have wielded
powers more or less despotic. There
were republics in Greece and Rome in
the days before the Christian era, and
the flag of Venice was once a symbol of
enlarged liberties. For three or four
centuries Switzerland has been a confed-
eration of states founded upon ideas of
freedom similar to our own. For
twenty years France has been a repub-
lic, and England, although preserving
the forms of imperialism, affords the
people many of the advantages of lib-
erty. But no country of ancient or
modern times has been so completely
subject to the sovereignty of the People
as the United States.

In these National Conventions the
world has an illustration of the bene-
fice and strength of a Government
founded upon popular rights. Every
State sends its own delegates and each
State may present its candidate for
nomination to the great office of the
Presidency. We have just witnessed
how sharp and even acrimonious the
contest becomes between the champions
of rival candidates. Men are moved to
such extremes of conduct in the advoca-
cy of their favorite candidates that the
looker on wonders if it is possible that
they can ever be brought together again
to work and vote for the one who is suc-
cessful. Yet their ardor soon cools in
obedience to the will of the majority,
and before a fortnight is over no one
would believe that strife and rivalry had
ever existed among them. At Minne-
apolis there were circumstances that
produced unusual feeling between the
partisans of the two most prominent as-
pirants, yet we shall see in a short time
how completely all asperity and ill-feel-
ing have been laid aside for the honor
and success of the party.

A National Convention is a glorious
lesson, at once a proof of the strength of
our institutions and a vindication of the
wisdom of the men who framed our
laws and gave to Americans the in-
alienable privileges of liberty.—Evan-
sville Courier.

"Anybody—even Cleveland—can beat
Harrison," says the New York Sun.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE AND DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS.

The Number Necessary to Nomi-
nate Larger than that Required
to Elect.

The Electoral College this year has a
membership of 444, making 233 votes
necessary for election. The votes by
states will be:

	Electors.	1892.	1888.
Alabama	1	10	10
Arkansas	1	7	7
California	9	9	9
Colorado	4	3	3
Connecticut	4	3	3
Delaware	3	3	3
Florida	3	3	3
Georgia	4	4	4
Idaho	13	13	13
Illinois	3	—	—
Indiana	24	23	23
Iowa	15	15	15
Kansas	13	13	13
Kentucky	10	9	9
Louisiana	13	13	13
Maine	6	6	6
Maryland	6	6	6
Massachusetts	16	14	14
Michigan	14	13	13
Minnesota	9	7	7
Mississippi	9	9	9
Missouri	17	16	16
Montana	3	—	—
Nebraska	8	5	5
Nevada	3	3	3
New Hampshire	4	4	4
New Jersey	10	9	9
New York	36	36	36
North Carolina	11	11	11
North Dakota	3	—	—
Ohio	23	23	23
Oregon	4	3	3
Pennsylvania	38	30	30
Rhode Island	4	4	4
South Carolina	9	9	9
South Dakota	4	—	—
Tennessee	12	12	12
Texas	16	13	13
Vermont	4	4	4
Virginia	12	12	12
Washington	4	—	—
West Virginia	6	6	6
Wisconsin	12	11	11
Wyoming	3	—	—
	444	401	401

In the Republican convention that
nominated Harrison last week, there
were two delegates from each of the
States above, and in addition three dele-
gates from each Territory and the District
of Columbia, and the rules adopted re-
quired a majority of all the votes to nomi-
nate a candidate.

In the Democratic convention at Chi-
cago next week, if the uniform pre-
cedent of all Democratic National con-
ventions heretofore is followed, the Terri-
tories and District of Columbia dele-
gates will only be entitled to seats and
voice, but not to vote for candidates, as
they cannot vote at the election in No-
vember, and instead of a majority the
Democrats have required two-thirds to
make a nomination—which will necessi-
tate whoever is nominated receiving
592 votes. It is not likely any candi-
date will get this number for several
ballots, and the question as to who will
be the successful man at Chicago is very
much mixed. About 300 delegates are
expected for Cleveland, and nearly
that number instructed against him vir-
tually, by state conventions defeating
resolutions endorsing him.

The States which have instructed for
him are Arkansas, California, Connecti-
cut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts,
Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire,
New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania,
Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont and Wis-
consin—5 Democratic States and 11 Re-
publican.

The States which have instructed
against Cleveland are Florida, Idaho,
Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana,
Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada,
New York, North Carolina, South Car-
olina, Tennessee and Wyoming—9 Dem-
ocratic and 7 Republican. The other
States seem to be like Indiana—a good
deal on the fence as to candidates, and
doubtful as to results.

When Clarkson had his last talk with
Harrison, he told the President he could
not be elected if nominated. Senator
Platt publicly declared that Harrison
"cannot carry New York." Warner
Miller said in an interview at Minne-
apolis that if Harrison should be nomi-
nated he would lose New York by 80,000,
and would certainly "fall outside the
breastworks" in several other States.
Mr. McDonald, of Ft. Wayne, expressed
the opinion at Minneapolis, that Harri-
son will lose Indiana by 20,000. These
are not encouraging signs to open the
Republican campaign with.—Evansville
Courier.

The Mackey lines all show increased
earnings for May, the Evansville and
Terre Haute earnings \$97,021; increase
over May, 1891, \$7,538; the Evansville
and Indianapolis, \$27,283; increase this
year, \$1,086; the Peoria, Decatur and
Evansville, \$86,494; increase, \$1,895.

The nomination of Harrison has
made the